



## LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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**T**HE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS served both Congress and the nation as the world's largest resource for foreign, international, and U.S. law research and reference during fiscal 2001, a period of mounting challenges. An increasing number of retirements and a high percentage of senior research staff currently eligible for retirement portend increasing difficulties for continuity in mission-critical areas. In carrying out its major role of analyzing legal developments around the world for all three branches of the federal government, the Law Library produced 693 legal research reports, a number of which were multinational studies of the laws of individual nations and regional organizations (e.g., the European Union). Inquiries from all categories of clients—government, the American public, and international organizations—totaled 97,306. In-person reference assistance was provided to 75,209 individuals; telephone responses numbered more than 15,000; and the number of inquiries answered by fax, mail, and e-mail was approximately 21,250.

The presentations that were made during the previous year's Bicentennial program, "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order," sponsored by the Law Library of Congress and New York University School of Law in March 2000, were compiled in a volume of the same title, which was published in summer 2001 by CQ Press, a division of Congressional Quarterly.

### CONGRESSIONAL SERVICES

The Law Library, through its staff of foreign legal specialists and supporting research staff, offered comprehensive research and analysis to Congress on issues of foreign, comparative, and international law through the use of current official foreign sources. In all, staff members wrote some 413 research reports this year in response to congressional inquiries. Issues of congressional concern are often dictated by world events.

The September 11 terrorist attacks necessitated the rush preparation by staff members of the Directorate of Legal Research of a multinational study on the foreign legal responses to terrorism. Additionally, the Public Services Division developed a specialized, noncirculating collection of select materials on terrorism drawn from the Law Library's collection for use by the Law Library, the Congressional Research Service (CRS), and Congress. The same division prepared a bibliography of more than 500 entries, which is available to Congress on the Law Library's congressional access Web page.

Another headline issue that mobilized staff response was the contested U.S. presidential election. Staff members in the Public Services Division located, organized, and impounded selected materials from the Law Library's collection that were of use to CRS and Congress on election-related issues. A bibliography with 358 entries for congressional and staff use was prepared and placed on the Law Library's congressional access Web page. The Reading Room provided assistance to the National Digital Library Project in preparing a special presentation on the electoral college for the Web site *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1873*. It also answered numerous, detailed reference inquiries on election matters.

Staff members of the Directorate of Legal Research wrote many other multinational legal research studies. Congress requested studies for legislative purposes on campaign financing, money laundering, the prevalence of sex and violence on television, the proposed merger between General Electric and Honeywell, child abductions, the taxation of mutual funds, food labeling requirements, the use of the RU486 abortion pill, human cloning, and stem cell research. These studies included an executive summary, followed by separate country and regional organization reports, sometimes including more than thirty individual jurisdictions.

Requests on individual nations resulting in legal studies concerned such issues as labor law in China and Vietnam, medical research in Israel, credit legislation in Mexico, environmental legislation in Russia, incentives for the film

industry in Canada, interception of telecommunications in France, assisted suicide in the Netherlands, electricity deregulation in Germany, regulation in the United Kingdom on auctioning electrical power, patents and licensing laws in Italy, and truck licensing and safety regulations in Mexico.

The Law Library's monthly *World Law Bulletin* provided members of Congress and their staffs with brief overviews of world legal developments. To reduce paper, save staff time, and speed delivery, the Law Library offered *World Law Bulletin* online, with the option of a paper version on request. The content format of the *Bulletin* was further streamlined to correspond more closely to the fast pace of legislative schedules that members and their staffs must maintain.

In April, the Law Library participated in the House Services Fair in the Cannon House Office Building to publicize its services to Congress, the Law Library's primary client. In addition to research and analysis of foreign and international law and American legal reference, these services include expert witness testimony, ready research and reference in the form of file reports, and quick-answer telephone assistance.

Members of Congress and their staffs made 2,000 requests for extensive assistance or copies of materials from the Law Library's Public Services Division during the year. In addition to providing fifty-one hours per week of service to the public, the Law Library Reading Room remained open an additional twenty-two and one-half hours per week for standard congressional service, and when either chamber of Congress remained in session beyond the standard Reading Room closing time of 9:30 P.M., staff remained on duty until both chambers had recessed or adjourned for the day. Congressional staff members visited the Reading Room 497 times during the extended, congressional-service-only hours.

The Law Library conducted fifteen seminars, which 399 congressional staff members attended. These seminars, which were taught by the Public Services Division, included "Fundamentals of Legal Research" and "Legislative History and Statutory Research." Some 843 packets were distributed during the congressional briefings and the congressional Legal Instruction programs. The Law Library conducted tours for 274 congressional staff members during the year.

#### NONCONGRESSIONAL CONSTITUENTS

During fiscal 2001, the Law Library continued to serve its noncongressional constituents, including federal agencies, the judicial branch, and the public. Multinational studies done for the executive and judicial branch agencies in-

cluded studies on the definition of war crimes and crimes against humanity, the control of tobacco, cell phone use, rules of origin of petroleum products, administrative law systems settling fishing rights, and the extradition of foreign nationals.

Law Library reports on individual nations provided legal analysis on a range of subjects, such as the validity of marriages, divorces, and adoptions (various nations); laws on corporations and share registrations and transfers (Brazil); export of endangered species (Honduras); judicial salaries (Germany); extradition (France); and devolution and subsidiarity (United Kingdom).

The Law Library continued its research work for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), as it had done since 1992 under an interagency agreement. In exchange for the Law Library providing legal opinions, reports, and reference service on questions of foreign law to various INS offices, the INS reimburses the Law Library at the equivalent of the salary of one staff member.

After September 11, issues related to immigration took on a heightened importance for the United States and for many countries around the world. The studies rendered by the Law Library for the INS have potentially profound effects on the lives of the individuals whose cases come under INS review. Law Library foreign legal specialists and research analysts responded to ninety-one requests from twenty-seven INS offices in twenty states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington—as well as the District of Columbia.

Research was done for INS concerning the laws of fifty-five foreign jurisdictions: Albania, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, England, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Venezuela, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Yemen, and Yugoslavia. The responses included seventy-three letters or reports, with the remaining requests given by telephone or documentary delivery by fax or mail.

The Reading Room provided services to 77,468 users during the year, of which 70,763 were assisted in person and 6,705 were assisted by telephone.

The Law Library updated and revised several pathfinders and research guides, distributing more than 15,000 handouts and guides to Law Library

users during the year. Also, the Reading Room home page was developed and made consistent with other Library of Congress reading room Web sites.

#### ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

The Law Library continued to seek ways to apply appropriate technology to carry out its daily activities, including expanded use of the Internet for research and reference, as well as the addition of electronic resources to the Library's Web site. During the year, Law Library staff members responded to 514 requests received via the Internet.

The Law Library continued to make use of Internet-based primary and other high-quality sources of legal information. It also disseminated information throughout the Internet on its Web site, *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774–1873*. The Web site recorded more than 410,000 transactions, resulting in the transfer of more than 8 billion bytes of digital information.

During the year, the Public Services Division assumed responsibility for maintaining the Guide to Law Online. Two reference specialists reformatted and edited the file. More than 23,000 links to domestic and foreign country laws were reviewed and updated to determine if they were operational.

The Public Services Division and the Collection Services Division loaded collection items from the former GenBib file into the Library's integrated library system. The holdings and item records were updated in the electronic catalog when materials were added to and deaccessioned from the reference collection. In addition, the staff added more than 400 new records to the Multinational Collections database, which is run on an outside server. In preparing for adding to the Library's Web site, the staff edited 4,062 records and wrote and designed the front page. At year's end, the Multinational Collections database was approved for addition to the Library's Web site.

#### *Global Legal Information Network*

The Law Library made progress on the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), an online parliament-to-parliament cooperative exchange of laws and legal materials from some forty-six countries. During the year, Taiwan and Ecuador joined the network, and the GLIN database became accessible to attorneys at the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and State as well as at the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, as a result of interest generated by a demonstration of GLIN given to the D.C. Bar Association in February.

In fiscal 2001, steps were taken to enhance and expand GLIN. The Law Li-



brary awarded a contract for the development of a document type definition (DTD) to describe the structure of the basic legal elements in the GLIN database. The first deliverable is a DTD for court decisions. The next phase of the contract calls for delivery of an annotated extensible markup language (XML) tagging scheme for the DTD and a description of a migration plan to XML for GLIN database components.

In July 2001, a retrospective project began to convert entire official foreign law gazettes containing legal instruments from microfilm into Portable Document Format (PDF) files. Through the end of fiscal 2001, a total of 4,089 pages and 536 foreign law gazettes was converted to full text files that will be linked to existing GLIN records and made available to all GLIN contributing members via the Internet.

The Law Library continued to review foreign legal gazettes, select all appropriate legal instruments, summarize and assign legal subject terms, and convert material to PDF files. During the year, the Law Library staff added to the

Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) members, Library of Congress staff members, and observers at the annual GLIN directors' meeting.  
*(Photo by Natalie Gawdiak)*



GLIN database 6,798 pages and 778 records covering twenty-six jurisdictions. These jurisdictions were primarily in the Americas but also included other Spanish-, French- and Portuguese-speaking countries around the world.

The Law Library continued to work in partnership with various institutions to expand and enhance GLIN. Cooperative relations with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) continued during 2001 with the IDB's announcement of the GLIN Americas initiative, which includes support for a hemispheric network of legislative information that would expand GLIN membership to include all IDB member countries in the hemisphere by the end of 2003. The new initiative calls for three subregional components: the Central American parliaments will be incorporated in the network beginning later this year; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of efforts beginning early in 2002; and, starting late in 2002, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked to GLIN, in all a significant expansion of the network.

A new draft memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Library and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was prepared as a way to build on the success of the MOU signed by the two agencies in 1996. The new MOU focuses on creating a mirror site/hot backup capability for the GLIN database at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center as well as the application of NASA's advanced digital library technologies to enhance a range of GLIN system capabilities. These projects would accomplish two high-priority goals for GLIN: (1) provide for data security with duplicate database storage at a secure off-site storage complex and (2) provide for immediate resumption of GLIN functionality on the Internet in the event that the Library's facilities become inaccessible online.

In the area of collaborative efforts, the World Bank made commitments to expand its support to Costa Rica and El Salvador to enable their participation in GLIN. The World Bank generously funded the attendance of a representative from Mauritania at the Eighth Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting, and a World Bank Legal Department attorney began exploring new partnerships with nongovernmental organizations in Mauritania and Mali in an effort to link those nations to GLIN. An MOU was signed between the Library and the Organization of American States (OAS) that established the terms under which the OAS will contribute directives of the OAS Secretariat and resolutions of its General Assembly to the GLIN database.

In fiscal 2001, GLIN team members from Ecuador and Taiwan came to the Law Library for training. As a result of these training sessions, both countries began transmitting data to the GLIN database and are now fully participating members of the network.

In May, a presentation of GLIN was made at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, and Law Librarian Rubens Medina participated in the July annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries on a panel titled “New Realities for Developing Global Collections” in which he discussed GLIN developments.

With the support of the American Bar Association (ABA) Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress, two representatives from the Law Library staffed an exhibition booth at the annual ABA meeting in Chicago in August. They presented information on Law Library services and distributed a questionnaire for current and potential users of Law Library services.

The Eighth Annual GLIN Directors’ Meeting began inauspiciously on September 11. Despite the tragic events that disrupted the first day’s schedule, participants reconvened as scheduled the next day and managed to achieve all of their objectives. The meeting included eleven GLIN members: Ecuador, Guatemala, Kuwait, MERCOSUR (the Southern Cone Common Market), Mexico, Paraguay, Romania, Taiwan, the United Nations, the United States, and Uruguay. Also present were observers from two potential GLIN members: Belize and Mauritania. These participants were joined by representatives from institutions that support GLIN, such as the World Bank, Coudert Brothers, McKee Nelson LLP, and Caplin & Drysdale.

Highlights of the meeting included notification of the IDB’s GLIN Americas initiative (described earlier); the report by the Romanian GLIN director that the Parliamentary Assemblies of the Black Sea Economic Cooperative adopted GLIN standards for the exchange of legal information; and the presentation of elements of the DTD for legal documents tailored to meet GLIN’s needs, which will enable GLIN to adopt XML (as previously described).

A major accomplishment of the meeting was the adoption of a new organizational structure for GLIN. The law librarian reported on the establishment in July 2001 of a GLIN Foundation, an organization created to support GLIN and help manage and administer some of the functions of the network.

After more than three years of discussions, GLIN members adopted a new charter to formalize the relationship among GLIN partners and to establish procedures for creating committees, electing an executive council, and so forth. At the closing, Richard Douglas, general counsel for the minority, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, praised the work of the Law Library, citing several instances when the committee relied on the Law Library and the information on foreign law transmitted by GLIN members.



### COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Developing, managing, circulating, and securing its 2.5 million-volume collection remained a primary focus of the Law Library in fiscal 2001.

Major acquisitions of primary legal source materials in book or microformat included the German *Bundesanzeiger* (1994 to present in microfiche); the *Codes et lois de la principaute de Monaco* (up-to-date looseleaf set); *Grenada Laws* (1991, 1995–99); *Halsbury's Laws of India* (1999– ); *Official Journal of the European Communities* (French, microfiche 1958–72; English, microfiche, 1973 to present); *Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan* (1978 edition); *Statutes of Saskatchewan* (1979, 1981–86, 1992, 1998 to present); and *Zambia Law Reports* (1988 to present). In addition, the Law Library acquired recently published looseleaf compilations of state government rules: *Code of New Mexico Rules* (2001– ); *Code of Nebraska Rules* (2001– ); an up-to-date replacement set of the *Florida Administrative Code Annotated*; the 2001 edition of the *Indiana Administrative Code*; the newly issued *Weil's Georgia Government Register* (2001– ); *Nebraska Government Register* (2001– ); *Weil's Guide to Connecticut Laws and Regulations* (looseleaf, 2001– ); and *Weil's Guide to Georgia Laws and Regulations* (looseleaf, 2001– ). Back issues for numerous U.S. law reviews were acquired along with the Martindale-Hubell directories on microfiche for 1981–99. During the year, the Law Library circulated more than 150,000 items from the collection, including 62,029 items from the Law Library Reading Room's reference and special collections.

In addition, the Reading Room's recommending officer and selecting official for the U.S. federal and state legal and legislative collections added to the Reading Room's collections 24 serial titles; 403 monographic titles, including 1 received by the Exchange and Gift Division; 55 foreign and international titles; and 4 titles containing machine-readable disks.

In fiscal 2001, 683 rare items were cataloged, and 91 items received conservation treatment. The Law Library assisted the Special Materials Cataloging Division in its effort to reclassify the Americana and Roman law collections located in the Rare Book Room. During the year, 81 readers consulted 161 rare book collection items, from which 130 photocopies were provided.

In 2000, the most recently developed segments of class K (Law) were completed and implemented. The application of these classification schedules—the History of Canon Law (subclass KBR) and the Law of the Roman Catholic Church: The Holy See (subclass KBU)—began in January 2001. The Law Library worked cooperatively with the Library Services Cataloging Directorate

to upgrade the cataloging records and reclass portions of the Law Library's extensive canon law collection, beginning with rare books recording the primary laws and collections on the Roman Rota, a high tribunal of the Catholic Church that has issued extremely important *decisiones seu conclusiones* for the development of canon law. As a result of the completion of this long-anticipated first segment of class KB (Religious Legal Systems), legal titles under limited bibliographic control are being fully classified and described for the first time, leading to an amplification of the richness encompassed in the Law Library's renowned canon law collection. Selected rare items were presented and displayed for the canon law exhibition that marked the completion of the canon law schedule.

#### SCHOLARS, ADVISORY GROUPS, AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

During the year, the Law Library continued its scholar-in-residence program, which benefits the Library as well as participants. For example, while serving as Law Library scholar-in-residence, British lawyer Jonathan Bracken researched a paper on the use of legislative histories in Britain for a conference of legislative drafters. The conference, which will be held in October 2002, will be cosponsored by the Law Library with the International Association of Legislative Drafters. In consultation with the Library's U.K. law specialist, Mr. Bracken provided valuable assistance on two issues of congressional interest: (1) a new export control law in Britain on the sale of arms and (2) legislation under which the U.K. government acts as an insurer of last resort in cases of damage caused by terrorist attacks.

Hossam Abou-Youssef, a scholar-in-residence and a member of Egypt's Council of State, researched the topic of equality of refugees before the law as envisioned in the U.S. Constitution and gave advice about the Islamic law collection. The daughter of a former U.S. Supreme Court justice carried out preliminary work on a biography of her father. Dr. Puntsag Tsagaan carried out work on the Law Library's Mongolian collection and foreign investment law related to Mongolia. Anthi Poulos Jones brought her work on cultural heritage law to a close, and Professor Steven Jamar, who completed his work on a project with GLIN, researched government employee copyright issues. Daniel H. Zafren continued research on the role of Congress in the formation of international law.

The Law Library also continued to work closely with the Friends of the Law Library, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the American Bar

Association and its Standing Committee on the Law Library, among others (see also Appendix C: Advisory Bodies).

On March 27, the Friends of the Law Library of the Library of Congress presented the annual Wickersham Award for exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession at a dinner at the Supreme Court honoring Talbot D'Alemberte, president of Florida State University. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor delivered remarks at the event, as did Robert Stein, executive director of the American Bar Association, and Senator Bob Graham (D-Fla.) among others.

With the help of several of supporting groups, the Law Library celebrated Law Day on May 1 with several programs. The ABA's theme for Law Day was "Protecting the Best Interests of the Child." With the sponsorship of the Friends of the Law Library, the Law Library coordinated a lecture program by Laura Lederer, director of the Protection Project of the Foreign Policy Institute of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. An evening Law Day program was cosponsored by the ABA Division for Public Education. A Law Day presentation titled "The Lawyer as Reformer" was the first presentation in the Leon Jaworski Public Program Series, "Representing the Lawyer in American Culture." The program included three distinguished panelists—Professors Maxwell Bloomfield, Lani Guinier, and Ronald Rotunda—who discussed the topic with Professor Bernard Hibbitts, moderator of the program. Cosponsors of this event included the ABA Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress, the Federation of State Humanities Councils, and the District of Columbia Bar Association.

The Friends of the Law Library supported the Law Library's reception at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on July 14, 2001, and also supported the Law Library's association memberships, symposia, and other activities.

The Law Library cosponsored with American University, Washington College of Law, a daylong conference, "The Legal Protection of the Vulnerable: Internally Displaced Persons," at which leading experts in the field of advocacy for the groups—women, children, and others—discussed current legal issues.

Librarians from various federal agencies participated in "Agency Day," an annual program devised by the Federal Law Librarians' Special Interest Section of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., which unites librarians from many of the executive agencies to discuss issues of common concern to their specialized clients. This year's focus was on the Law Library, and several Law Library managers and legal and reference specialists spoke at the May 11 event.



Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor with Talbot D'Alemberte, 2001 Wickersham Award winner, at a dinner given by the Friends of the Law Library at the Supreme Court. (Photo by Reflections, Inc.)

Law Library foreign legal specialists delivered a series of lectures in cooperation with the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., titled "Fundamentals of Foreign Legal Research." Stephen Clarke and Peter Roudik spoke about doing legal research in Canadian and Russian law, respectively, and Theresa Papademetriou spoke about doing legal research in Greek and European Union law. The lectures took place at the National Digital Library Learning Center, the World Bank, and Georgetown University School of Law Library, respectively.

During the year, the Law Library provided the opportunity for four law students from the Washington College of Law to complete internship/externship programs in the Directorate of Legal Research. The program required mentoring the law students, who were exposed to foreign legal issues. The students worked under the supervision of the law librarian, the director of legal research, the chief of the Western Law Division, and three senior legal specialists. The Directorate of Law Library Services also participated in sponsoring interns under two programs: (1) the inaugural Gallaudet Model Secondary School for the Deaf Internship Program, with full staff involvement including a deaf mentor, to meet the program goals of the selected high school student's weekly work experience and (2) the Library's Leadership Development Program, under which a veteran Library employee spent four months in an intensive fiscal and strategic planning experience in law library services management, as special assistant to the director.